THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
Vol. I. No. 48. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 28th JUNE, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Barque *DUILIUS*, Captain Maxton, 327 Tons Register. Having a portion of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For Freight Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Shanghae, 27th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE British Bark *WILLIAM THE FOURTH*, 176 tons Register, and now lying at Woosung. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 19th June, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE at Shanghae, where, our Partner Mr. VICTOR BESSIERES, will conduct the business under our firm,
DIMIER, BROTHERS, & Co.
Canton, 1st June, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned have, from this date, formed a Copartnership to Practise at Woosung, and Shanghae, as General Medical Practitioners.
JAMES IRONS, M.R.C.S., *England.*
GEORGE MOTTLEY, M.R.C.S., *England.*

THE above have made arrangements to continue The Dispensary, as an open and general one, which will be conducted as at present, under the immediate superintendence of
Mr. MOTTLEY.
Prescriptions compounded, &c. Attached to the above Dispensary, Hospital accomodation is provided for patients.
Shanghae, 1st June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. Ewart, Lyon & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. Russell & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*
RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	30,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

HOUSES.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

THE HOUSE and GROUND situated on Lot N°. 63, as at present occupied by Mr. Adamson. Likewise,

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE and BUNGALOW situated on Lot N°. 66. Apply at the *Office of this Paper.*
Shanghae, 27th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from Ningpo, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton and Macao, will meet with every attention.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, Pale SHERRY, PORT, Pale BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex-*ALBEMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from Paris and London, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE-FLOWER-WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,
Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
Moore's Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of
D. REMI.
Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*
D. REMI.
Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED per *Androklos* and for sale by the undersigned—
PORTABLE WATER CLOSETS, Complete.
Ladies & Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
Do. Do. WRITING DESKS.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Do. Leather Reticules and Papier Maché COMPANIONS.
INKSTANDS, PEN HOLDERS, and PEN WIPERS.
Paper WEIGHTS, and Dogshead LETTER-CLIPS (new style.)
MATCH BOXES with Wax Tapers.
Patent APERIENT FOUNTAINS.
RAILWAY WHISTLES.
CEGAR CASES.
French Polished Mahogany MERCHANTS CABINETS.
TAPE MEASURES.
Windsor, Almond, and Honey SOAP.
Cloth, Alpaca, and Tweed CAPS.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gold and Silver mounted RIDING WHIPS.
Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS, Assorted.
And a few elaborately CARVED PLATTERS.
H. FOGG & Co.
Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE LOT OF GROUND, N°. 75, on the Consular Plan, having a frontage to the Soochow Creek, measuring 16 mow. Apply to
D. SILLAR.
Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

IN one or more Lots to suit purchasers, the LOT OF GROUND (N°. 65, on the Consular plan) measuring *Mow* 21.1.6. For particulars apply to
THOMAS KIRK.
Shanghae, June 5th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to
J. M. SMITH.
Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from Henry Tatham, London, at the Godowns of
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. K. NEWBOLT, Surgeon Dentist, late Pupil and Assistant to E. Saunders, Esq., Dentist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Mr. Newbolt is prepared to treat all diseases of the Teeth, and to supply their loss from one Tooth to a complete set with the newly invented Mineral Teeth.

Mr. N. may be consulted at Dr. Murray's, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., daily.
Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.
N.B.—Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

GENTLEMEN who wish to subscribe for the half year commencing *July 1st,* are requested to forward their applications before the *30th instant,* addressed to the Secretary.
Shanghae, 14th June, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by
W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale at Shanghae by
H. FOGG & Co.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,

SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly six months engaged here, in the business of Ship-Wrights and Boat-Builders; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.
Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE "SHANGHAE DISPENSARY," still continues to be conducted by Mr. J. B. LOCKE, as heretofore; to which has been added the SODA-WATER MANUFACTORY. All orders will be promptly attended to.

BOTTLES to be returned, or charged ONE DOLLAR per Dozen.
Shanghae, June, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.
PETER GOUJON.
Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.
N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. Richards & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.
Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.
N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

CARD.

YUNG-CHONG,
from
CANTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL,
SHANGHAE;
SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 50 Cents each—
If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.
Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.
Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms with the greatest attention and despatch.
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

Shanghae, 28th *June,* 1851.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS
SUPPLIED AT THE
SHANGHAE MARKET.

Fresh Beef,	per Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton,	,,	12 ,,
Veal,	,,	12 ,,
Lamb,	,,	12 ,,
Pork,	per catty,	120 Cash
Kids,	per Dollar, each.	
Fish,	per catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps,	,,	100 ,,
Eggs,	each,	7 ,,
Geese,	each,	Drs. 1 to 1½
Fat Sheep,	,, ,,	4 to 5
Vegetables, (assorted)	per catty,	12 to 20 Cash
Pears,	per catty,	30 ,,
Pomegranates,	,,	30 ,,
Dates, fresh	,,	180 ,,
Walnuts, best fresh	,,	80 ,,
Chesnuts,	,,	50 ,,
Flour,	,,	36 ,,
Bread,	12, 2lb-loaves,	Drs. 1.
Chinese,	24, ,,	,,
Biscuit,	per lb,	4 to 8 cents.
Sugar, White,	per catty,	90 Cash
Brown,	,,	84 ,,
Common,	,,	60 ,,
Pounded Sugar Candy,	per lb,	10 cents.
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil,	per catty,	84 Cash

₱ Dollar, 1,500 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 26th June, 1851.

The past week which has been accompanied with much rain has been spent by the peasants principally in clearing the young cotton plants of the surrounding weeds and in hoeing up the ground about their roots. The temperature has been very nearly equal to that of last year, having only exceeded last year's average by 1′ of a degree—the present week's average being 75° 4′.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

June.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
20	F.	29.78	29.68	29.60	68.	73.	N.E. to E. by S.	W.	2.95	0.06
21	S.	29.84	29.78	29.63	79.5	75.	O.	N.W.	0.05	0.04
22	*S.*	29.86	29.91	29.67	74.	85.	S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
23	M.	29.90	29.90	29.68	76.	78.5	S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
24	Tu.	29.95	29.79	29.73	78.5	76.5	S.E.	N.W.	0.00	2.18
25	W.	30.01	29.76	29.50	79.	72.	S.E. to S.S.E.	O.	0.00	0.58
26	Th.	29.97	29.88	29.78	73.	67.	S.	N.W.	0.40	2.33
								Total	3.40	5.19

Shanghae, 26th June, 1851.

Secrets of the Tea Trade.—The *Liverpool Mercury* speaks of a large seizure which has been made by Messrs. Reader, Chadwick, and Sproull, (officers of inland revenue,) at premises, No. 21, Jamaica-street, and consisting of a large quantity of leaf and manufactured tobacco, chestnut, sycamore, rhubarb, and other leaves; also a tobacco-cutting machine, press, and snuff-mill, and other articles used in this illicit manufactory. The parties engaged in this fraud are well-known to the seizing officers as having been connected with a gang of smugglers for many years, and the officers by their vigilance have at length put a stop to a most extensive fraud on the revenue and public. The same officers also detected in the same locality, about two months ago, a spurious tea-manufactory, and seized a large quantity of chestnut, beech, and sycamore leaves, in different stages of preparation, so as to resemble tea; also a quantity of catechu, which is mixed with the leaves to impart to them the flavour and colour of tea.—*Liverpool Times.*

◆

Getting off Easy.—One of the States passed an act that no dog should go at large without a muzzle, and a man was brought up for infringing the statute. In defence he alleged that his dog had a muzzle.

"How is that?" quoth the justice.

"Oh," said the defendant, "the act says nothing where the muzzle shall be placed, and as I thought the animal would like the fresh air I put it on his tail."—*California Gazette, March* 22.

Printers & Printing.—J. T. Buckingham, in his series of reminiscences in course of publication in the Boston *Courier,* speaks of the importance of the printer to authors, as follows:—

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation.—I have seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting, many words—and especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points, and those few if there are any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of divines sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the division of sentences; sermons which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt, as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood-sawyer, than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours the compositors, and after him the proof-reader, are compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writer himself would be puzzled to read.—*Ibid.*"

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 28th JUNE, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Juvenius, in our next; want of space compels our postponement of his reply to *Another Equestrian*.

Churchman's contribution is at his disposal, upon application for it.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All Subscriptions to the *North-China Herald*, from any part of China, or the East, are respectfully requested to be sent through their Correspondents resident at Shanghae.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th April	Port Philip,	—th Mar.
Calcutta,	11th May	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	19th May	Amoy,	15th June
Madras,	14th May	Hongkong,	20th June
Singapore,	5th June	Ningpo,	22d June
Penang,	2nd June	New York,	—th April
Batavia,	20th May	San Francisco,	13th April
Manila,	27th May	Sdwich. Islands,	25th April

There has been a large arrival of shipping since our last; on the 24th instant, the *Iona*, brought up the European and Indian Mails, from London to the 24th April, and Calcutta to the 11th May.

There is nothing in the political world sufficiently stirring for notice. Religious squabbles were subsiding, and the one great fact, the "National Exhibition of 1851," is the absorbing topic of high and low, rich and poor,—honour to the prince who originated this noble display of the world's wonders! When he has passed to a better sphere, his merit will be recorded in one sentence: The originater and achiever of the Glorious exhibition of 1851.

We have to notice the decease of the late Lord Moncreiff, a Judge of the Court of Session; he had been on the bench upwards of 20 years; and died in the 76th year of his age. We will give a short memoir in our next issue.

We must draw special attention to the letters of H. M.'s Consul to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and his reply; also a communication from *A Sufferer*; the lateness of their transmission, and great pressure of matter, compel us to withhold further remark until our next issue.

We have also to direct the attention of our readers to the Meeting of Shareholders of the New Park, together with the letters of the Taoutae and H. B. M.'s Consul. We consider that the Community should do all in their power to obtain the completion of this project. It will never do to yield one inch to the wily machinations of Chinese Mandarins, directed, no doubt, by the diplomacy of the Court at Pekin: were they to baffle us in this undertaking, we should soon have to stand up, against some new source of annoyance.

Although in type, we have not space this week, for the publication of the Meeting of the Roads and Jetties, which shall be given in our next.

The Rebellion in Kwangse, seems to increase in importance, and is evidently very costly to the Government. Both the *Peking Reporter* and a local communication afford us some intelligence on this subject, to which we refer our readers.

A Meeting of the Merchants was held on Thursday evening, in the Theatre, to make arrangements for a Steam Tug for this Port; Resolutions were passed to effect this project, and it is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to carry it through vigorously, so as to insure the aid of a Steamer for the present season. We do not deem, it advisable to state more about it at present.

Local.—We are informed that the late Acting Taoutai, Woo, (Samqua) left this place for Soochow several days ago, in charge of a sum of about 140,000 Taels, remitted from the Foreign Custom-house Treasury here. It is said, he has been appointed by the Governor-General, at Nangking, to convey the above or a larger amount to Kwangsi province, for the use of the Government Troops employed in "soothing" the rebels.

We direct the attention of our readers, to five tabular Statements, compiled from the Board of Trade Returns for 1850, which we have printed on our third page, as bringing under consideration, some very significant facts, in connection with our commercial relations, and the future prospects of our Trade in China.

In Table D, which for convenience, we have divided into three parts, there is given in the first two divisions, a comparative view of the Principal Articles of Manufacture, exported from Great Britain to China, and to all parts of the World, in the years 1849 and 1850; and in the third division, there is a similar comparison of Metals exported in the same years.

In Table E, we have a comparative view of the Principal Articles of British Export to all parts, in 1849 and 1850, and in Table F, a similar view of some of the Principal Imports into the United Kingdom during these years.

The former Statement affords a forcible demonstration of the unimportant position, which China at present holds in regard to the British Manufacturer, as a consumer of his goods.

According to these Returns, China appears to have taken, in 1850;

Of the Total Exports of Cotton Yarn,	about 2	per cent,
Of the Total Exports of Plain Calicoes,	„ 10	„
Of the Total Exports of Printed & Dyed do.,	1	„

and of the other Articles enumerated in Table D, No. 1, a mere fractional proportion. Of Long and Short Woollens, about 19 per cent was taken, of Stuffs about 9 per cent; and of the other Articles enumerated in Table D, No. 2, a small fractional amount.

From Table E, we find that the Total Exports, of the Principal Textile Fabrics, from Great Britain, in 1850,

Amounted to	£44,399,311
Those of Metal Works, to	12,434,612
Those of Sundries, to	8,922,109
Total of Principal Exports,	£65,756,032

This amount however does not represent the sum of *entire* Exports for 1850,

Which is estimated, about	£70,000,000

Of this large Export, China cannot lay claim to above 5 per cent, and thus it appears that, with all her advantages of extent and population, she is of generally less value to Great Britain, as a consumer of her products, than Turkey or the Brazils.

The Exports of Cotton Goods and Yarn to China, India, and the Levant, for the last 7 years, are thus stated by Messrs. Dufay & Co., in their Circular.

	China Yarn, millions lbs.	Levant Yarn, millions lbs.	India Yarn, millions lbs.
1844,	4	13	21
1845,	3	11	16
1846,	6	11	22
1847,	6	9	17
1848,	5	14	15
1849,	5	13	22
1850,	3	8	17

	China Goods, millions yds.	Levant Goods, millions yds.	India Goods, millions yds.
1844,	101	113	242
1845,	123	108	218
1846,	90	86	225
1847,	82	90	156
1848,	75	121	163
1849,	92	131	267
1850,	96	106	288

While these figures corroborate the views we have previously expressed, on the state of our legitimate Import Trade with China, they naturally give rise to the enquiry, in what does the value of China to Great Britain really consist? The present demand and actual consumption of British Manufactures, are still on such a limited scale, that should they cease altogether, the loss of such a restricted market, would be of but comparatively little moment. But there are other interests which make the stability of our relations with the Chinese, a matter of vital importance to Great Britain, involving as they do, the comfort and luxuries, if not necessaries, of life, our Custom's Revenue, and the Revenues of our Indian Empire.

China now supplies us, with a large proportion of the raw material required for our Silk manufactures, and promises to be able to furnish the greater part, on more advantageous terms than any other country. She further supplies us with Tea, an article which is now almost become a necessary in English Life, and from which, with unusual ease, and small expense, we raise more than a-fourth of the whole Custom's Revenue,—say £5,400,000 in £20,000,000;—and finally China purchases from India, produce in *Cotton* and *Opium*, to the annual value, of about £6,000,000. Herein centres the value of China to Great Britain, and herein consists whatever importance, our relations Political and Commercial may possess, the former being entirely subordinate and subservient to the latter.

Silk and Tea have become essential elements in the economy of Great Britain, and must be obtained and paid for, Opium is an essential element in the economy of the Indian Treasury, for it yields an annual Revenue of some two millions and a-half sterling or about one-eighth of the whole, which was lately estimated for 1849-50 as £20,498,412.

These three articles accordingly are at present the three great feeders of our Trade in China. A very large proportion of payments for Chinese produce is made through the medium of Opium, which finds in general a prompt and current sale,—and affords a readily available remittance. British Manufactures play quite a secondary part, in this game of barter, so to speak; which employs annually, from 10 *a* 15 millions sterling chiefly of British Capital. They scarcely amount to one of the 15 millions. Such is the position of our manufacturing interests in China, and so they will remain, as long as our relations with the Country, continue on their present confined basis. With these facts and results so plain before us, with a collective Revenue to the British and Indian Empires averaging eight millions sterling, or about one-tenth of the whole amount collected, depending on our existing Trade with China, it may be asked, is it not vain to expect, or unreasonable to require, any step on the part of the British Government, calculated however remotely to jeopardise these great interests, for the sake of advancing the minor interests involved in regard to manufactured goods.?

It may be a futile expectation, but it is not an unreasonable demand.

China, may be content to let the main channel of the Trade, remain without other or more serious obstructions than those which have been raised from time to time and have continued since the peace, and it may be the Policy of the British Government, so long to regard with an eye of indifference any mere threatenings or indications of ill will, on the part either of the people, or of the Chinese Authorities. This no doubt is the policy of expediency, and will very probably be adhered to, until necessity may compel a more vigorous line of diplomacy.

But if expedient, it does not tend to elevate the honour of the British Crown, nor to enhance its character, either with China or the World.

We would have Her Majesty's Ministers, take a broader and more generous view of our relations with China, and bring their energies to a full and unbiassed consideration of the position in which they now are, of how far they are compatible or otherwise with the spirit and intention of the Treaty, of the contingencies which may arise out of them, and of the means by which they may be strengthened and improved.

The disputes of Captain Elliott, and the subsequent war, grew out of the Opium Trade, but the Treaty thereafter formed, had for its aim and object, the enlargement of the legitimate trade, and the gradual extension of our intercourse with China. This object has not been gained. The Opium Trade flourishes; and the legitimate Trade languishes. Opium being of easy carriage, and readily convertible, passes into the heart of the country. Our piece goods, being of greater bulk, and from want of a sufficient trial, of doubtful convertibility, pass current only on the seaboard. The Policy of the British Government, since the peace, has much conduced to this result. It has apparently regarded only the security of its Revenues, and lost sight of all other interests. It is a truth, which it is needless to conceal, that so far from advancing, we have rather retrograded, from the increased facilities of intercourse, established by the Treaty. The English name was then feared and so respected. It may still be feared, but our later policy has hitherto, done little or nothing to win respect, and much to lower us in the estimation of the nation, with whom that Treaty was made. The writer in the *Economist* of the 8th March, though there is we think much trifling and erroneous matter in his article, is not far wrong in some of his speculations. The Government Establishment at Hongkong, and our naval force, are maintained in reality though not ostensibly, chiefly for the protection of that Trade, which was virtually tabooed in the Treaty. The noble field itself which it was the object of the Treaty to open to commercial enterprize, is forgotten and neglected, while the attention of the Government is absorbed in the collection of its Opium Revenues, and in fostering with jealous care, its miserable off-spring, the Colony of Hongkong. There our honour and our higher interests lie buried, with many a brave heart, sacrificed on a useless duty, in an unhealthy climate, and there it would seem they are likely to remain, so long as the amount of Revenue, derived from the Tea and Opium Trade, continues to be regularly paid into the Treasury.

We would not have it so. We would fain see our commercial relations with China, released from the trammels of a Colonial Superintendency, and placed upon a footing, such as their importance deserves, and would best secure their real progress and advancement. Perhaps we are singular in these views, but while acknowledging the difficulties of the question, we reserve our opinion on the more distinctive merits of the Opium Trade, we cannot be silent on the broader features, which our General Trade in China presents in connection with it. We find in its vitality and growth, one of the main springs of the "*laisser faire*" policy of our Government in China, one which may still continue its influence without disturbance, but may yet some day cause the sounds of war to be once more heard. We would not have that day arrive, and therefore we urge a careful revision on the part of the British Government, of the whole question connected with the different branches of the Trade, which may lead to such modifications and alterations in the provisions of our Treaty, as may suffice to place our commercial interests on a broader and surer basis.

No. 79.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 25*th June*, 1851.

Sir,—I yesterday received Despatches from Hongkong on the subject of our recent Correspondence, and having previously been in communication with my Colleagues and with His Excellency Lin Kwei who has only lately resumed office as Taoutae and Superintendent of Customs, I am now enabled to offer some further information in reply to your letter of the 26th April.

The details of Import Cargoes from the respective Consignees, including letters and marks, which you specified in your first letter as desirable, together with unrestricted access to the Consular and Custom House Records, seem unattainable for the reasons referred to in my reply of the 23rd of April.

Protection to the Fair Trader from contingent loss, and to the Informer from liability in respect to the damages arising from the unloading and detention of a Ship, the Taoutae has expressed his readiness to provide for, within certain limits, out of the proceeds of Confiscated Goods. This of course only applies to cases where *Confiscation* follows.

There does not appear to be any difference of opinion among the Foreign Consular Agents as to the general applicability of such repressive measures as the Superintendent of Customs may be entitled to take for the better protection of the Revenue; nor any intention of interposing obstacles to the impartial operation of the Custom House Laws. It is of course clear to them, as to you, that no measures can be effective in putting a stop to Smuggling which are not general and free from partial or exceptional character. If informations are to be lodged and proceedings taken with that view therefore, these must include *all flagrant cases of fraud* on the Revenue, so that the risk of detection and loss to every party, entering into large Smuggling transactions, shall be too great to allow of immunity being safely counted on. Any thing short of this would certainly fail in accomplishing the object. Individuals might be harassed or ruined, but no permanent or general benefit could follow, for the abuse would continue unchecked. It remains with the Committee to say whether they conceive information to meet these requirements can, through their instrumentality, be obtained and made available to the Authorities.

In reference to the suggestion of the Committee for placing Foreign Trade upon a more satisfactory footing at this Port in regard to Smuggling, the whole subject is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. In the meantime I gather from the Taoutae that there is no probability of any measure for the farming of the duties or the more effective organization of the Custom House Service spontaneously emanating from the Chinese Government. I am also instructed that it does not appear to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs advisable to let the Chinese Authorities levy the Export Duties from the Chinese Seller instead of from the Buyer.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To
A. F. Croom, Esq.,
Chairman of the Shanghae
British Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghae.

Shanghae, 26*th June*, 1851.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, which has this morning had the consideration of the Committee of Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce.

In their former letter of 26th April, the Committee engaged to furnish you with information of any Smuggling transactions that might come officially to their knowledge, and added that they considered "it to be essential to the success of "their endeavours that there be free access to the "Consular and Custom House Books."

As your letter now under reply states, that this condition seems unattainable, the Committee have now only to await the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, as, however desirous of following up the measures previously contemplated, to the best of their ability, they do not consider that they can hope to put a Stop to Smuggling by any means now at their command.

The Committee could not undertake to expose *all flagrant cases of fraud* as made imperative by the fourth paragraph of your letter. They were prepared to lay before you as many instances of Smuggling, as might come to their knowledge, on the understanding, that you would be prepared to enforce the full penalties, on each individual information, and that the measures adopted by them in regard to British Subjects, should be equally enforced in the case of the subjects of other countries.

As the Committee have now no security that these conditions can be fulfilled, it is evident that they cannot act in the matter, with any expectation of a satisfactory result.—I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A. F. CROOM,
Chairman of the Shanghae
British Chamber of Commerce.

To
Rutherford Alcock, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul,
Shanghae.

Shanghae, 26*th June*, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—A lengthy correspondence has appeared between H. B. M.'s Consul and the British Chamber of Commerce, seeking a remedy for smuggli at this Port, but apparently without findin The attempts also of the Consuls representing th various Nations trading here, to combine in con junction with His Excellency the Taoutae, to deavour to suppress the evil, have fallen through; —and as the busy time of the year is commencing, it is natural to enquire on what footing, the Mercantile Community are to be placed with the Chinese Government, in regard to the payment of duties.

During the season 1849-50, their evasion was so notorious, and the results consequently so injurious to those who acted conscientiously, that it is impossible the same system can be continued; —either some decided steps must be taken to check the evil effectually, or we must all be placed on the same footing. The question then arises, who are the proper parties to take these steps? the answer is simple, viz., the Chinese authorities, and if you look for a remedy elsewhere, the more intricate, and the more surrounded with difficulties, the question becomes.

The Chinese Government are the only parties on whom the onus should be thrown. It is their duty to establish and carry out Fiscal Regulations, sufficiently stringent to effect a cure, and punish Transgressors—and with an efficient corps and common vigilance they could not fail to be successful. If they remain inactive, they deserve to be sufferers.

It is generally believed, that 15 *a* 20 per cent of Exports were shipped off last season duty free,—and if the Chinese Authorities, again by their laxity of discipline induce a repetition,—is it not, a tacit acknowledgement that they encourage evasion? It cannot be taken as an excuse, that they are ignorant of it. Government like Property has its Duties, as well as its Rights. Custom-house Statutes, are framed to fall equally on all,—and the Honest man pays, on the understanding, that the Law should be enforced. But if the Government break faith,—and by the partial administration of these Laws, permit evasion in some, they cannot, with any justice, claim duties from others. —I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A SUFFERER.

Shanghae, 26th June, 1851.

SHANGHAE NEW PARK.

A Meeting of the Shareholders of the Shanghae Park, was held at the Theatre, on the 21st instant, at which the whole number, with a few exceptions, were present. Proposed by T. C. Beale, Esq., and seconded by E. Langley, Esq., that Jas. Macandrew, Esq., be requested to take the chair.

The Chairman after briefly stating the objects of the Meeting, called upon the Secretary to read the Report of the Committee.

The Secretary then read the

REPORT.

Your Committee beg to wait upon you with a report of their proceedings.

After the application made to the Proprietors of the Old Park, on the 10th August, 1850, to merge their interest into the present undertaking, the Committee proceeded to take a final survey of the ground through which the line passes, accompanied by the Tepows of the respective tithings and H. M.'s Interpreter.

An offer was afterwards made to the Tepow, (Woo Weitsing,) to contract for the purchase of all the land required, but upon receipt of his estimate, the cost was found to be so exorbitant, that the Committee declined to entertain it, and resolved upon the purchase of the ground from the several Owners. Tenders were then made through the Tepow, for the various portions of the line, at the rates currently paid by Foreigners. To these many of the Proprietors acceded at once, and all the remainder with the exception of three gave a general assent. Under these circumstances and from the report made from time to time by the Tepow, and more especially from his suggestion that the work when once begun could be easily completed; a sufficient number of New Shares were issued, and under the sanction of H. M.'s Consul, notices were posted on a portion of the land, on the 8th February, 1851; to the effect that it would be occupied, and the works commenced on the 14th of the same month, and directing the Owners to apply for payment for their respective lots at the Consulate.

No objection having been raised in the interim, operations were accordingly commenced on the ground behind the Fives Court, and continued without interruption as far as the lot fronting Dr. Medhurst's house. The Proprietors of the adjoining land being the Committee of the Hing An Guild, natives of the Fukien province; objected to the line being carried through their land, on the plea that it was held as a burial ground for the members of their Community, and refused either to sell, or exchange for any other land; adding in a very decisive manner, that as a Committee, their instructions were to purchase land, but neither to sell nor exchange it; and that moreover they were individually indisposed to recommend such measures. Upon this it was determined to omit that portion of the road, and to make use of the public path leading round the ground in question, and notice to that effect being given to the Committee of the Guild, was acknowledged by them, assuring us at the same time that if their land was not touched, they would offer no further opposition to the completion of the line.

The work was carried on upon the opposite side of this ground, notices similar to those before mentioned, having been published, and without any opposition on the part of the proprietors.

After an interval of two or three days, from the time of the communication with the Hing An Guild, as previously mentioned, we received from them an offer of sale of their land for the nominal price of 5,000 dollars, coupled with an intimation that if we thought that too much, 4,000 dollars, would be accepted. This was declined as exorbitant. Afterwards, they sent a request that we would make them a proposal for it, and an offer was accordingly made at the current price of similar land. To this no reply was given, and the subject dropped.

The formation of the road, on the western side of the ground of the Hing An Guild, was continued, two Members of your Committee being employed in advance of the workmen, in marking out the line; notices of occupation having been previously posted, and as before without any objection.

While thus engaged, near the Laou Cha village, a mob, led on by its Elder, attacked them, destroyed the marking sticks, carried off the lines, aimed blows at them, and struck some of their servants, but desirous of depriving their assailants of any plea of justification, they acted simply on the defensive and left the ground. The mob then proceeded down the line to where the men were at work and drove them off.

The circumstances of this outrage were immediately laid before Her Majesty's Consul, and at his request, a formal complaint was lodged, and a declaration made of the value of the articles destroyed; this occurred in the beginning of March, as yet neither redress nor compensation has been received.

Five days after this occurrence, notice was given, by some Fokien men, to the workmen en-

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A SUFFERER.

June, 1851.

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gaged upon a part of the road, situated at a distance from the ground of the Hing An Community, and which had been previously settled and paid for; that on the following Saturday, if the works were proceeded with a general attack would be made upon them, and accordingly, at noon on that day, a body of about fifty men made their appearance, and the labourers being alarmed immediately ran away. The Members of your Committee then present, interrogated the aggressors, as to the cause of their presence there, and were told that the formation of the road being obnoxious to their prejudices, they were determined to put a stop to it, and if necessary by force. They positively refused any reference to the Authorities, and insisted on its total abandonment.

On the following day, Saturday, numbers of them paraded the ground armed with spears and matchlocks, and on that night destroyed a bridge which had been built over the creek, east of the Missionary settlement. Representations of these occurrences having been made to the Consul, he ordered that no further steps should be taken until he had communicated with the Chinese Authorities.

Shortly after this, the Consul left for Ningpo, leaving strict injunctions, that nothing whatever should be done during his absence, which was rigidly adhered to on the part of the Committee. In the meanwhile the Chinese Authorities built a small and useless bridge in lieu of the one destroyed, and placed a gate upon it. At the same time they issued a Proclamation, a translation of which is now laid upon the table, and runs as follows.—

PROCLAMATION.

Woo, Acting Superintendent of *Keangnan* Customs, and Intendant of Circuit of *Soochow foo*, *Sungkeang foo*, and *Taetsang chow*, &c., &c., makes the following special Proclamation:—

It appears that during the incumbency of my predecessor *Lin* Taoutae, as the western boundary of the site called *Yangking pang* had never been properly laid down, the British Consul applied to have it defined, so that British subjects might be able to rent the land of the proprietors for building purposes; and *Lin* Taoutae, on finding that his predecessor *Kung* Taoutae, had laid down but three of the boundaries of the locality, viz., *Le kea chang* for the north, *Yangking pang* creek for the south, and *Hwang poo* river for the east, leaving the western side undetermined; thereupon proceeded with the District Magistrate, to make a Survey of the Ground, in concert with the British Consul. They then decided that the *Chow king* canal and a straight line from its northern bend, passing along the east side of the enclosure of the Tombs of the *Sien* family, to the *Woosung keang* river, should define the western boundary of the locality, leaving the other limits unaltered, namely:—

"The *Yangking pang* Bridge, as the S.E. Corner.
"The first ferry on the *Woosung keang*, as the N.E. Corner.
"The mouth of the *Chow king* Creek as the S.W. Corner.
"That portion of the Bank of the *Woosung keang* River, where the dwelling houses of the *Seu* family stand, as the N.W. Corner."

Boundary stones were then erected to indicate that within the site thus defined, British Merchants were at liberty to rent land of the Chinese proprietors, and to place these proceedings on record, an agreement was drawn up in duplicate of which each party now holds a copy for security. No public notice however of these arrangements was ever issued.

Le Sowyin, Secretary of the *Hingkwa* corporation, having of late once and again complained that a road, which the British Community had commenced to lay down, interfered with a Public Burial Ground the property of that corporate body, and entreated me to communicate with the British authorities with a view to putting a stop to it, I, the Taoutae, have commanded the Secretaries of the various corporations to warn the members of those bodies not to avail themselves of this, as a pretext to make a disturbance, but patiently to wait until the matter could be properly arranged. I accordingly proceeded to the spot in company with the *Hae fang* and *Che Heen*, to take a personal survey of the ground. Finding that the tract of country through which the road was being cut, is entirely covered with dwelling houses and tombs, I requested the British Consul to advise the Community to stop the work and leave it to be effected by after negociation, a measure to which he at once consented, and accordingly put a stop to the work that was in progress.

Being apprehensive lest the origin and end of defining these boundaries may be misunderstood by the people, it is my duty to publish a copy of that article of the Treaty of Peace which especially bears upon the subject,—wherefore I issue this notification for the information of all the inhabitants of high and low degree in and about Shanghae.

Be it known, that any persons possessing available land and buildings within the boundaries above set forth, are at perfect liberty under the Treaty stipulation hereinafter quoted to negotiate for the lease thereof, and Be it known, that the Merchants of all Western nations in resorting to Shanghae for the purposes of trade may rent land, and build houses, under the express sanction of His Imperial Majesty, and not in consequence of any new or unauthorised arrangement. Therefore should those of you who inhabit the site in question, find it not convenient to reside promiscuously with the English, you need not fear parting with your property for the use of the foreigner, but you must not seek extortionate payment in return;—and if British subjects attempt forcible possession or trespass, your own courts are open to you wherein to obtain redress, but do not attempt to enter into altercation with them, lest most unpleasant consequences ensue. Let all obey this Special Proclamation.

"Art. VII.—The Treaty of perpetual peace provides, "that British Subjects shall be permitted to reside with "their families at the Five Ports of Canton, Fuhchow, "Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae, without molestation or "restraint. To this end it will be necessary that the "Chinese local Authorities and British Consul shall, with "due consideration to the feelings of the people, deter- "mine in communication together, what site shall be ap- "propriated to British Subjects, and what houses or land "employed. The rate of rent demanded shall be fair "and equitable, such as is then current at each several "port; the Chinese proprietor on the one hand will not "be permitted to extort more than is due, and the British "Subject on the other will not be allowed to take forcible "possession," &c.

Heenfung, 1st year, 2d month, 17th day,
*(19th March, 1851.)

Upon the Consul's return, application was again made to him on the subject. He expressed a wish that such lots should be settled as were offered for sale, but still prohibited any work upon the land. Some few lots were accordingly bought, which coming to the knowledge of the Hing An Guild and the Mandarins, threatening messages were sent by them to other owners of land, warning them against making any further sales.

Since the interview above mentioned, no communication has been received from the Consul until the present, which we have now the honor to lay before you, together with the enclosed translation of a letter from the Taoutai, to which it refers, and to which you will perceive the Consul wishes to call your attention, especially to the proposition contained in it, in regard to giving up the land we now hold.—

No. 75.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
January 19th, 1851.

To the New Park Committee.
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,—On the 15th instant, I had a long and animated discussion with His Excellency Lin, who has recently resumed his office as Taoutae at this Port, at which the late Acting Taoutae, Woo, and the Che Heen, were present, on the subject of the proposed New Park, or Race Course, and the difficulties which have arisen in completing the purchase of the land necessary for the contemplated line of road.

I have since received an official communication from that Authority, referring to the same subject, a translation of which I now enclose for the information and guidance of the Shareholders, to whom I have to request you will make it generally known together with this letter.

Before I give any answer to the Taoutae, I am desirous of learning the views of the Shareholders, as to the proposition of the Taoutae to return the land already purchased on re-imbursement of the amount paid to the original Proprietors.

Wishing to take their opinion as to the bearing of such a measure on their interests, or the expediency of retaining the land and trusting to further negotiations on the subject; I abstain from expressing my own views on the arguments used by the Taoutae, and the real and practical difficulties which lie in the way of final accomplishment of the undertaking.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Rutherford Alcock.

(Enclosed Letter.)

"No. 14.

"Linkwei, Superintendant of Customs, Intendant of Circuit, &c., &c., makes this communication.—

"During our interview of yesterday, you introduced the subject of the Race Course, which the Community is so anxious to obtain, and I remarked in reply, that while the British Merchants desire to procure the course merely, as a matter of pastime, the Chinese are unwilling to permit land on which the graves of their fore-fathers rest, to be apppropriated for such a purpose—that it is therefore especially repulsive to them—that if, with the advantage of numbers on their side, a disturbance should ensue on account of it, I have not the power to prevent, or put a stop to it, that moreover the general Regulations of Trade provide for the renting of land only for one specific purpose, that of building houses, and contain no stipulation whatever regarding the establishment of a Race Course,—and that were I to force this measure on the people, opposed as it is to the letter of the Treaty, and thereby excite their minds to sedition and disobedience, I should be doing serious injury to the large commercial interests which are at stake.

"I now beg that you will communicate these my views to the Mercantile Community, explaining to them that I base my objection upon the impossibility of my preventing any disturbance, and my anxiety to preserve unharmed the important interests involved, and that you will call upon them to restore the land which has been already leased for the purpose abovementioned, and yourself send back to me the title deeds by which the land is held, that I may hand them back to the original Proprietors. As to the 1,800 dollars, which seems to have been paid for the land already taken, I must take measures for collecting the amount, and repaying it to you, to be by you distributed among those individuals who defrayed the money, so as to keep up the good feeling which exists. Any expenses beyond this sum I cannot undertake to answer for.

"I write this communication requesting your serious attention to it. A necessary communication.

"Heenfung, 1st year, 5th month, 19th day,
(18th June, 1851.)

"Rutherford Alcock, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul at Shanghae."

"True Translation,
"(Signed) W. H. Medhurst.
Chinese Interpreter."

"True Copy,
"(Signed) Frank Parish,
1st Assistant."

In reference to this letter, we would remark, that the first argument brought forward by the Taoutae, viz: that we require this land merely for amusement, and that the Chinese are generally unwilling to sell their land, or remove the graves of their ancestors for such a purpose, will be readily seen to be quite untenable—furthermore the Fokien men who have been chiefly conspicuous as the means of opposition, have voluntarily offered their land for sale, and *would* have sold, had we complied with their extortionate demands, and we may mention that they had previously on various occasions offered their land to private individuals; and with regard to the alleged illegality of the land being appropriated for such a purpose, we have only to refer at once to No. 10 of the Land Regulations to prove the contrary to be the case. The Clause referred to and the Preamble to the same are as follows:—

Kung Wookew, Imperially appointed, Intendant of Circuit of Soochow foo, Sungkiang foo, and Taetrang chow, and Superintendant of Customs in the Province of Kiangnan, issues a Proclamation, in accordance with the Treaty.

In the year 1842, the Imperial commands were received, in a reply to a Memorial, permitting commercial intercourse being carried on at the Five Ports of Kwangchow, Fuhchow, Heamun, Ningpo, and Shanghai, allowing merchants and others of all nations, to bring their families to reside there, and providing that the renting of ground for the building of houses, must be deliberated upon and determined by the local Authorities, in communication with the Consuls, both acting in conformity with the feelings of the local inhabitants, so that mutual and perpetual harmony might be attained.

Hence it has been determined in conformity with the feelings of the inhabitants, and the circumstances of the locality of Shanghae; that the Ground North of the Yangking pang, and South of the Le kea chang, should be rented to English Merchants, for erecting their buildings and residing upon; and some Regulations which have been agreed upon in reference thereto, and to which obedience is necessary, are hereinafter specified.—

"Regulation 10.—After Merchants shall have rented land, they may build houses for the residence of "their own families, and dependents, and the storing of "lawful merchandise, they may erect Churches, Hospitals, "Charitable Institutions and Houses of Commerce—they "may likewise *cultivate flowers, plant trees, and make "places of amusement.* But they must not store contra- "band goods," &c., &c.

The Taoutai's assumed apprehension of the turbulence of the populace, and its consequent disastrous influence upon Trade, we can only view as a palpable threat.

The concluding part of his letter, calls upon the Shareholders, to restore the land unconditionally, and then offers to take measures to recover its original cost less the expenses upon it, neither of which would ever have been incurred but for the repeated guarantees of himself, and his predecessor in office Woo, (Samqua) that the undertaking should be completed.

From the enquiries made during our repeated endeavours to purchase the remainder of the land, we have found no obstacles to its completion, excepting those emanating from the Chinese Authorities alone, and we are firmly convinced that were it not for their interference and intimidation, the matter would long ago have been settled.

As it is necessary at the present Meeting to elect a fifth Member to complete the number of the Committee, we avail ourselves of the opportunity, having served in that capacity twelve months, to tender our resignation.

Resolutions.

2d, Proposed by W. Hargreaves, Esq., and seconded by J. McDonald, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the Report of the Committee now read be received and recorded.

3d, Proposed by T. C. Beale, Esq., and seconded by J. M. Smith, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the Secretary be instructed to acknowledge the letter now submitted to the Meeting from Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, accompanying a communication addressed to him by the Taoutai, in regard to the New Park; and to state in reply, as the unanimous expression of the Shareholders, that Her Majesty's Consul be requested, not merely to resist by every means in his power, any attempt on the part of the Chinese Authorities to prevent the carrying out of the New Park, but to demand the immediate and unqualified fulfilment of what, in the opinion of this Meeting, can be claimed as a part of the Treaty right under Clause 10 of the Land Regulations, any infringement of which cannot but involve the safety and vital interests of Foreigners, and further to urge upon Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, as the Authority placed here, for the protection of the rights and liberties of British subjects, the necessity of immediately taking up the matter with all the earnestness due to its importance.

4th, Proposed by D. O. King, Esq., and seconded by C. D. Mackenzie, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the demand of the Taoutai to restore the land already paid for, be rejected, as totally subversive of Treaty engagements, and acknowledging the right of any ill disposed persons, to interfere with our lawful requirements as Residents at this Port.

5th, Proposed by G. S. Spreckley, Esq., and seconded by O. E. Roberts, Esq., and carried with one dissentient.

*That H. B. M.'s Consul be requested to communicate the sense of the Meeting as exhibited in the above Resolutions to the Taoutae, and that it be particularly explained to His Excellency, that the projected line of road, is not intended solely as a place of amusement, but that it is essentially necessary to the health and comfort of the Foreign Community.

6th, Proposed by D. Sillar, Esq., and seconded by L. Helbling, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the Committee be empowered to make a call upon the New Shareholders from time to time to defray current expenditure.

7th, Proposed by J. McDonald, Esq., and seconded by L. Helbling, Esq., and carried by a majority.

That as the Taoutae has especially asked the opinion of the British Community, the Consul be requested to inform him, with reference to the threats contained in his letter of personal danger and insecurity, that they believe they have ample means of defence and protection on the spot, and that should the Authorities stir up any seditious tumult against them, these means can readily be increased, and full satisfaction exacted from the Chinese Government.

8th, Proposed by T. C. Beale, Esq., and seconded by J. M. Smith, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the Members of the Old Committee, to whom the Meeting is indebted for their persevering conduct during much trouble and difficulty, be requested to continue to act as the New Committee, and that D. O. King, Esq., be elected as the fifth Member in the room of J. D. Gibb, Esq., absent.

9th, Proposed by [illegible] McDonald, Esq., and seconded by G. S. Spreckley, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That a copy of the Proceedings of this Meeting, together with the Report of the Committee, and their reply to H. M.'s Consul, be published in the *North-China Herald.*

10th, Proposed by G. S. Spreckley, Esq., and seconded by E. Langley, Esq., and carried by acclamation.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Old Committee for their services during the past year.

11th, Proposed by C. Wills, Esq., and seconded by W. H. Medhurst, Esq., and carried by acclamation.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to James Macandrew, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair.

Shanghae, 24th *June*, 1851.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul,
Shanghae.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Shanghae New Park, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in which you mention, that after a discussion with His Excellency the Taoutai, Lin, relative to the proposed New Park; he addressed you an official letter on the subject, a copy of the translation of which you enclose for the information of the Shareholders, and with which you request they may be made acquainted.

A General Meeting of Shareholders was accordingly convened on the 21st instant, and your letter, together with its enclosure, laid before them.

You will perceive by the copies of Resolutions passed, which I beg to enclose, that the Shareholders so far from entertaining the demand of the Taoutai, for the restoration of the land already bought, consider it an attempt on his part, to curb the liberties we have hitherto enjoyed at this Port, and which were secured to us, at its settlement by Regulations, mutually agreed upon between the Representative of Her Britannic Majesty, and the Constituted Chinese Authorities; and that, the pertinacity with which the latter have invariably hitherto followed up any successful encroachment however trifling, warrants the Shareholders in looking upon their conduct in this matter with the greatest suspicion. They therefore urge you to use all the influence at your disposal to effect the completion of the Shanghae New Park; as a means of showing the Chinese your ability to maintain intact, the rights accorded to us by Treaty, and the fruitlessness of further aggression on their part

The peremptory tone adopted by the Taoutai in his message to the mercantile community, has called forth an expression of feeling, the occasion of which the Committee can only regret.

The term Racecourse which occurs in His Excellency's letter, the Shareholders assume to have been made use of inadvertently in the translation, as they can scarcely suppose that in expressing to the Taoutai, the objects for which this road was intended, a name would be applied which conveys only the idea of a place devoted solely to amusement and with respect to the point upon which His Excellency lays so much stress, viz., the indisposition of the landholders to permit the disturbance of graves, it is well understood by the Residents here, to be a mere subterfuge, as scarcely a piece of land has been purchased since the opening of the Port, without the necessity of removing several tombs, which has always been done with the full consent of the Chinese upon the payment of a stipulated sum; moreover you are aware that it is almost an impossibility to find a piece of land, within the Foreign settlement of sufficient size, even to build a house, without having to remove one or more graves. In accordance therefore with Resolution No. 5, I have to request that you will explain to His Excellency that a suitable place for exercise, and consequent preservation of health, is necessary to the Foreign community, and which from the nature of the country can only thus be obtained.

Having thus ascertained and made known to you the unanimous opinion of the Shareholders, which embraces that of the Community generally, the Committee trust that you will succeed in accomplishing the object of their wishes, as a matter desirable in itself, and involving a question of right of far greater importance.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Signed by the Secretary,
By order of the Committee.

Copies of Resolutions No. 3, 4, 5, and 7, passed at Meeting of Shareholders of the Shanghae New Park, held 21st June, enclosed.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

Kwangse Rebellion.—No. 34, of 28th April, 1851, gazettes a Decree ordering the Board of Revenue to furnish one million of taels, and the Imperial Treasury another million, towards the expenditure in *Kwangse.* A Decree appears in No. 35, conferring the honorary title of Viceroy on *Chow Teentseö*, and commanding him to give his entire attention to military affairs in conjunction with *Heangyung*, the Commander-in-chief; *Chow Minho* is at the same time appointed Governor of *Kwangse.*

In No. 36, His Majesty determines the regulations under which the sale of office is to be carried on in *Kwangtung*, *Kwangse*, and *Hoonan*, for the purpose of providing funds towards the expenditure in *Kwangse*, and he at the same time appeals to the generosity of the Gentry of those provinces and calls upon them to come forward with liberality in the aid of the state.

A Rescript in No. 40, of May 10th, 1851, authorises *Le Singyuen*, to appropriate to the expenditure in *Kwangse* 130,000 taels, which he had detained en route from *Kwangtung* into *Kweichow.*

No. 35, 30th April, 1851, publishes the decision of the Board of War on the punishment due to *Wanhing*, late resident at *Oushi* in Eastern Turkestan, for having unauthorisedly resumed the firing of salutes and performance of music at his official residence, before the expiration of the term of mourning for the deceased Emperor. It declares him guilty of having offended against the usages of the Empire, and therefore liable to be disgraced and to receive 100 blows.

The Censorate reports a case of appeal against the acts of the Magistrate of Shanghae by *Seu Kweitseuen*, son of a fruit-seller in that town. It seems that his father was murdered in the autumn of the past year by a notorious vagabond named *Chin Leihchaou*, who immediately purchased exemption from strict enquiry by a douceur of 600 dollars to *Heu Shing* the head policeman in the Magistrate's office, through whose assistance the case was treated as one of death occasioned by a simple brawl, and the perpetrators of the murder were only imprisoned. The Son and Widow had carried their complaint to the prefect of *Sungkeang foo*, and even to the Judge of the Province, but without effect, owing to the gross misrepresentations of the *Shanghae* Magistrate.

No. 36, 2nd May, 1851, publishes the Imperial Rescript to a Memorial from the Viceroy and Governor of *Canton* Province reporting the refusal of the Gentry of *Nanhae* and *Tungwan* Districts to attend the examinations. His Majesty Commands them to punish the leaders of this seditious movement, and to shut out the inhabitants of these districts from the privilege which they seem so little to value.

In a second Rescript the Emperor congratulates *Seu Kwangtsin* and *Ye Mingshin*, upon the signal victory obtained by the provincial troops on the 12th day of the 2nd month, over a portion of the *Canton* Rebels under a chief named *Hwangta* at *Lingshan Heen* in *Kwangtung*, which had resulted in the death of the chief, the capture of his wife and 22 other rebels, the massacre of 1,500 more, and the taking of 84 large and small brass and iron cannon, 83 horses, and numberless weapons of all kinds. His Majesty confers the promotion usual in such cases upon those officers mentioned in the despatch, and Commands the Viceroy to hand in a list of the names of all those who distinguished themselves in the engagement that he may bestow his favour accordingly.

TABLE, D. N°. 1.

Comparative *view of the* Principal Articles *of* Manufacture, *shipped to* China, *from* London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, *and the* Clyde *from 1st January to 28th December,* 1849 *and* 1850, *with the* Total Exports *to all* Parts *of the* World, *for* 1849 *and* 1850.

Denomination of Articles.	China	1849 *Quantities*	China	1850 *Quantities*	All Parts	1849 *Quantities*	All Parts	1850 *Quantities*	1850 *Value* £
Cotton Twist and Yarn,	Lbs.	3,290,540	Lbs.	2,426,190	Lbs.	145,370,828	Lbs.	120,696,164	..
Thread and Sewing,	,,	3,638	,,	4,166	,,	5,512,762	,,	3,983,244	80
Plain Calicoes,	Yards	67,526,436	Yards	70,071,923	Yards	740,448,032	Yards	711,471,000	..
Printed and Dyed Calicoes,	,,	3,292,141	,,	4,243,098	,,	441,884,444	,,	475,777,131	..
Cambrics, Muslins, &c.,	,,	1,200	,,	1,642	,,	8,040,990	,,	9,390,147	1,714
Other Plain Cottons,	,,	9,160	,,	2,621	,,	5,662,381	,,	7,063,033	223
Lace, Gauze, &c.,	,,	23,900	,,	26,000	,,	96,696,854	,,	95,305,660	1,075
Counterpanes and Quilts,	No.	..	No.	36	No.	126,534	No.	220,112	290
Cotton Hosiery, Caps, &c.,	Doz.	488	Doz.	688	Doz.	336,336	Doz.	461,235	10,403
Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Plain and Printed,	,,	120	,,	337	,,	888,700	,,	836,045	11,926
Linens, British and Irish,	Yards	40,386	Yards	6,645	Yards	77,686,016	Yards	83,965,430	468,287
Woollen and Worsted Yarns,	Lbs.	200	Lbs.	..	Lbs.	11,083,774	Lbs.	13,272,088	45

TABLE, D. N°. 2.

Articles.	China	1849 *Value*	China	1850 *Value*	All Parts	1849 *Value*	All Parts	1850 *Value*	*Quantities*
Unenumerated Cottons,	£	267	£	265	£	260,216	£	153,661	..
Linen by value,	,,	14,747	,,	1,413	,,	432,848	,,	* As in No. 1.	..
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures,	,,	3,036	,,	730	,,	1,540,610	,,	1,825,504	..
Kerseymeres,	,,	1,620	,,	90	,,	18,815	,,	11,287	..
Long and Short Cloths,	,,	72,608	,,	51,935	,,	252,409	,,	267,123	..
Stuffs,	,,	277,707	,,	316,283	,,	3,481,378	,,	3,771,792	..
Heavy Woollens,	,,	843	,,	1,078	,,	238,842	,,	253,291	..
Woollen Shawls,	,,	..	,,	156	,,	150,302	,,	212,731	..
Flannels and Blanketing,	,,	878	,,	1,811	,,	404,302	,,	390,705	..
Hosiery,	,,	3,312	,,	677	,,	181,738	,,	173,341	..
Unenumerated Woollens,	,,	602	,,	1,145	,,	272,133	,,	485,697	..
Silks, Silk & Cotton & Silk & Worsted Mix.	,,	159	,,	120	,,	832,171	,,	957,007	Lbs. 174

TABLE, D. N°. 3.

FROM LONDON AND THE CLYDE.

Articles.	China	1849 *Value*	China	1850 *Value*	All Parts	1849 *Value*	All Parts	1850 *Value*	
Copper,	£	3,945	£	1,464	£	727,118	£	669,964	..
Iron,	,,	12,855	,,	11,238	,,	740,037	,,	734,904	..
Lead,	,,	6,071	,,	14,961	,,	86,777	,,	121,290	..
Spelter,	,,	..	,,	..	,,	19,295	,,	16,232	..
Tin Plate,	,,	2,635	,,	3,170	,,	107,186	,,	125,945	..
Steel,	,,	150	,,		,,	41,433	,,	19,948	..
Tin,	,,		,,		,,	104,275	,,	84,425	..

TABLE, E.

Principal Exports *of* British *and* Irish Produce *and* Manufactures, *in the* Years 1849 *and* 1850, *to all* Parts.

Articles.	£	1849	£	1850
Total Value of Cotton Manufactures,	,,	20,071,046	,,	21,871,930
,, ,, ,, Cotton Yarn,	,,	6,704,089	,,	6,380,948
,, ,, ,, Woollen Manufactures,	,,	7,342,722	,,	8,584,839
,, ,, ,, Woollen Yarn,	,,	1,090,222	,,	1,451,093
,, ,, ,, Linen Manufactures,	,,	3,493,829	,,	3,957,735
,, ,, ,, Linen Yarn,	,,	732,005	,,	887,295
,, ,, ,, Silk Manufactures,	,,	798,631	,,	1,050,645
,, ,, ,, Silk Throwns & Twisted,	,,	192,681	,,	214,806
,, ,, ,, Metals,	,,	8,001,459	,,	8,751,120
,, ,, ,, Machinery & Mill Work,	,,	700,631	,,	1,043,764
,, ,, ,, Hardware and Cutlery,	,,	2,201,315	,,	2,639,728
,, ,, ,, Other Exports,	,,	7,575,170	,,	8,932,109
Total Declared Value,	£	58,910,882	£	63,756,032

TABLE, F.

Imports *of* Grain, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Silk, Hemp, *and* Wool, *into the* United Kingdom, *in* 1849 *and* 1850.

Articles.	1849	*Quantities*	1850	*Quantities*
Grain,	Qrs.	10,653,197	Qrs.	9,078,286
Sugar unrefined,	Cwt.	6,937,349	Cwt.	6,356,031
,, refined B.P.,	,,	53,794	,,	10,645
,, ,, Foreign,	,,	248,598	,,	344,742
Coffee B.P.,	Lbs.	40,339,245	Lbs.	36,840,074
,, Foreign,	,,	22,976,542	,,	13,969,447
Tea,	,,	53,459,469	,,	50,315,003
Silk Raw,	,,	4,991,472	,,	4,962,417
Hemp undressed,	Cwt.	1,061,893	Cwt.	1,048,685
Wool,	Lbs.	76,768,647	Lbs.	74,326,778

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[*] The anniversary of the occupation of Shanghae by British Troops, 19th March, 1842.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June	21	Reindeer	B. ship	327	Hunt	Hongkong & Amoy	June13	Ballast	Watson & Co.
"	22	Duchess of Lancaster	B. ship	463	Stevenson	Liverpool	Jan. 25	General	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
"	23	Oriental	A. ship	1003	Palmer	Hongkong	June15	Opium	Lindsay & Co.
"	23	Sophia	Port. bq.	240	Pina	Amoy	June15	Rice	J. M. Smith & Co.
"	24	Iona	B. schr.	147	Dowman	Hongkong	June15	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	27	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	June20	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
"	27	Magellan	B. ship	358	Gittins	London	Feb. 15	General	Lindsay & Co.

PASSENGERS,—per *Duchess of Lancaster*, Dr. P. H. Hale and family.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June	23	Sassoon Family	B. brig	192	Dunn	Hongkong	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	"	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co. *For Sale*
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alligator	May 30	B. brig	197	Baker	Dirom, Gray & Co.		
Androklos	Apr. 17	Danish bq	300	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Anstiss	May 16	A. ship	595	Steele	Wetmore & Co.		
Benares	June13	B. barque	523	Brown	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Catherine	May 30	B. schr.	183	Wilson	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Amoy	28th Instant
Dullius	May 29	B. barque	327	Maxton	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Duchess of Lancaster	June22	B. ship	463	Stevenson	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.		
Helena	June 6	A. ship	597	Land	Russell & Co.	California	Early
Iona	June24	B. schr.	147	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	30th Instant
Island Queen	June27	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
John Baring	Mar.28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Ken	June20	B. barque	327	Dickens	Turner & Co.		
Magellan	June27	B. ship	358	Gittins	Lindsay & Co.		
Mandarin	Apr. 20	B. barque	344	Pipon	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Oriental	June23	A. ship	1003	Palmer	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Reindeer	June21	B. ship	327	Hunt	Watson & Co.	Cork for Orders	Early
Sophia	June23	Port. bq.	240	Pina	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Swallow	June17	B. barque	343	Smith	Lindsay & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Propontis,	London	255	Jany. 28	1,148,310	38,000	45	..
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	108,509	2,503	200
Oliver van-Noord,	Liverpool	617	" 24	2,951,000	4,720	336	
Oliver Cromwell,	London	527	March 6	966,360	101,521	1,050	2,000
Sea Witch,	London	336	" 14	2,495,200	..	312	200
Panic,	Liverpool	460	" 16	360,000	193,032	120	1,600
Menzies,	Liverpool	448	" 25	2,855,800	..	..	..
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	" 29	2,868,376	64,880	2,004	620
Emily,	Liverpool	253	April 6	1,389,250	140,000	..	..
Abergeldie,	London	600	" 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,960
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	" 17	2,859,288	240,700	240	400

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Swallow*, from Singapore:—		
Rice,	8,000	piculs.
Black Pepper,	80	"
Rattans,	27	"
Per *Ken*, from Liverpool:—		
Grey Shirtings,	48,300	pieces.
White Shirtings,	4,049	"
Fancy Shirtings, (1,650 drs.)	670	"
Contents unknown,	6	cases.
Materials for Clothing,	4	"
Saddlery,	1	"
Per *Sophia*, from Amoy:—		
Rice,	3,800	piculs.
Rattans,	320	"

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Eucles*, for Hongkong:—		
Tea,	295,290	pounds.
Cotton,	2	bales.
Wool,	100	"
Silk,	40	"
Silk Piece Goods,	10	cases.
Spanish Stripes,	48	pieces.
Wine,	26	cases.
Flour,	50	barrels.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG,

June 23, Sassoon Family, *for* Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Oliver Cromwell, Propontis, and Sea Witch.

Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion, Emily, James Scott, Mencius, Menzies, Olivier van Noord, and Panic.

Bombay.—William Goddard.

Singapore.—Quido, and Sam and Ben.

Manila.—Sna Benito, and Serafina.

Hongkong.—Audax, Calder, Mazeppa, Mooltan, Race Horse, & Stornoway.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	...	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	[illegible],622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,419	18,400	..	..	[illegible]5,525	10,336,372	117,714	236,031	39,335	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	48,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou*	*~~Souchong~~*	*Pouchong*	*Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	137,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,311	3,974,879	5,623,708	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season		*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	147,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,225
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,091

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	*Silk Piece Goods.*	*Nankeens.* Pieces	*Nankeens.* Cases
1 Vessel		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	37	..	..
3 "			*Aug.* "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 "			*Sep.* "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	40,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 "			*Oct.* "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 "			*Nov.* "	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 "			*Dec.* "	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 "		1851—	*Jany.* "	316,739	& ..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	259,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Menam,	472	April 15	Hongkong	350,000	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th April, 1851,				1,513,969	13,310	15,412	1,542,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	259,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	2,065,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Black* Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green* Total Pounds	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Nankeens* Pieces	*Silk Piece Goods* Packages	*Hemp* Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			*Aug.* "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,388,651	2,332	16,000	8	914
3 "			*Sep.* "	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 "			*Oct.* "	1,637,603	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 "			*Nov.* "	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 "			*Dec.* "	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 "		1851—	*Jany.* "	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 "			*Feby.* "	1,069,491	101,658	15,950	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,040	17,768	32,863	15,930	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
4 "			*March*, "	2,192,706	..	8,507	..	1,315	2,202,828	200	..	300	1,600	400	300	2,800	2,205,628	364	..	..	..
2 "			*April* "	505,864	2,025	28,729	..	933	537,551	..	..	..	11,575	7,624	600	19,799	557,350	1,871	13,300	..	34
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 20th April, 1851,				18,575,386	591,292	376,585	3,733	276,320	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	680,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323	50,400	139	978

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou and Souchong.*	*Sorts.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Black.* Total Pounds	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	*Green.* Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	*Raw Silk.* Cases	*Raw Silk.* Bales	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Silk Piece Goods.* Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	884
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	..
S. H. Waterman,	340	" 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	239,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	20
Saint Patrick,	896	Feby, 19	New York	129,800	..	..	129,800	110,300	19,200	234,200	130,600	14,300	26,600	535,200	665,000	..	..	..	406
Celestial,	860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,525	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	..
Carrington,	597	April 19	New York	101,754	7,862	..	109,616	115,850	7,321	221,658	80,407	25,927	10,131	461,294	570,910	..	..	..	200
Fanny,	341	May 22	New York	72,000	..	..	72,000	24,100	112	142,000	15,000	2,748	400	184,360	256,360	..	..	..	658
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 22d May, 1851,				3,690,095	47,644	14,160	3,751,899	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	739,969	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	239	37	22.40	2,348

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Sorts*	*Or. Pekoe*	*Scented Or. Pekoe*	Black Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green* Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Preak,	345	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	...	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	" 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar*, *Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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